



The Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBRIDLED

Words of Wisdom
"Madness is the feeling that we cannot love until we have time. We shall never have time till we love."
John Berry
"Every man has a sane spot somewhere."
Robert Louis Stevenson

VOLUME 57 - NUMBER 51

(USPS 091-380)

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA - SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1979

TELEPHONE (919) 682-2913

PRICE: 30 CENTS

Happy New Year TO ALL

NAACP ASSAILS CONNELLY ON STATEMENT

Hooks Blasts Remarks of Former Texas Gov.

NEW YORK—The Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Benjamin L. Hooks, charged Republican presidential candidate John Connally with lending credence to the efforts of segregationists, discriminators and naive individuals who seek to perpetuate and expand the status quo of racial inequality.

The remarks were sparked by a speech the former Governor delivered in Pittsburgh, in which he said affirmative action programs "negative in nature" "only replaces an old of injustice with a new of injustice."

He sharply worded letter Hooks said Connally's remarks were "a clear sign to openly resist, if not the laws of the United States," and was "a disturbing indication that you are insensitive or indifferent to the civil rights movement's effort to heal divisions in society."

Hooks called upon Connally to "rethink, reconsider and repudiate" his statement and offered to discuss the Republican candidate's "The moral and legal implications of affirmative action programs."



MALONE, JOHNSON, DeJARMON and SPAULDING

The full text of Hooks' letter read as follows:
Dear Governor Connally:
I am writing in response to the comments about affirmative action programs attributed to you in the November 16 issue of the New York Times. On Saturday, November 17, the Executive Committee of the NAACP National Board of Directors met in New York

and considered the impact of your reported remarks. I fully concur with their unanimous decision for me to write to you expressing our utter shock and dismay.
If the N.Y. Times accurately quotes you, your

speech evinces a total lack of understanding and appreciation of the regulations, laws, and principles respecting the need for affirmative action programs in order to remedy egregious discrimination long practiced against non-

whites. According to the N.Y. Times article, you said that affirmative action programs are "negative in nature" and "lead to charges of reverse discrimination." You reportedly

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Activists Unify; 1980 to Call for Massive Greensboro Demonstration

By Pat Bryant
ATLANTA, GA. — Around 500 activists representing nearly 100 organizations met here last week to lay plans for a new offensive for the 1980's beginning with a call for a massive demonstration February 2 in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Twenty years after the February 1, 1960 Woolworth lunch counter sit-ins that triggered a wave of desegregation struggles across the South, the march is planned to commemorate the last twenty years of struggle, and to express outrage at the November 3 Nazi-Klan attributed murders of the five anti-Klan demonstrators in Greensboro.

The violent rise of rightist forces—including the thirty or so Klan and Nazi groups nationally, plus a Klan mentality which threatens to destroy even the minimal electoral, employment, housing, and other gains won in the sixties—cemented these activists into a fragile coalition.

Conference convener, Rev. C.T. Vivian, recalled that the idea for the growing network spawned from conversations between Mrs. Ann Braden, co-chairman of the Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice, and Ms. Marilyn Clement, of the Center for Constitutional Change, following the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's

May 21 march in Decatur, Alabama. That march drew around 3,000 anti-Klan demonstrators protesting Klan shots fired at a peaceful march two weeks earlier.

A Norfolk conference in August gave birth to the anti-Klan network which attracted about eighteen organizations. Direct action, legal action, and political action were chosen as objectives to combat Klan resurgence.

Before these strategies were developed, a caravan of Klansmen and Nazis killed five Communist Worker's Party members just before a "Death to the Klan" march was to begin on November 3. The nation reeled in shock. But the center and left forces were unable to respond through a broad

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT
The Durham YWCA Women's Health Cooperative is committed to working towards better health for area women, primarily through educational programs and volunteer counselling. If you are interested in working with these women, you are invited to attend their meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the YWCA, 809 Proctor Street. The first is a potluck meeting at 6:30 p.m., and the third Tuesday is a program meeting at 7 p.m. Call the YWCA at 688-4396 for more information.

demonstration, according to Ms. Lynn Wells, organizer for the Southern Conference Education Fund. A November 18 march was aborted, she said, due to disruptions by the U.S. Justice Department and the City of Greensboro.

From the start, the Atlanta conference, called by SCLC and the Inter-Religious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO), the consensus was that Greensboro and Decatur were not isolated occurrences, but rather were manifestations of rising "Klan mentality" nationally.

Mrs. Braden defined "Klan mentality" as being caused by "people in high places...It is the powerful people who are telling the white people of this country that if taxes are eating up their paychecks, it is not because of our bloated military budget, but because there are too many government programs for blacks and minorities." That same attitude, she says, advances the notion that "somebody has got to protect the rights of white people".

In addition to the march, legal and political actions, educational programs to enlighten America to the threat of the Klan, and rightist forces were conference resolves.

Lucius Walker, executive director of IFCO, noted that "some of the signals (indicating the rise

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SBA-Assisted Firms Boost Employment Sharply

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Employment at small businesses helped by the Small Business Administration increased three times as much in Fiscal 1979 as overall employment in that year.

SBA Administrator A. M. Weaver said recently a survey of 21,481 SBA-assisted small firms showed their employment risen 9.88 per cent in 1979 as compared with 1978.

The Fiscal 1979 Year Book of Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that overall employment in that year increased 3.2 per cent.

The SBA sampling also showed that the surveyed assisted companies, of which employed by one or more persons, increased employment of women and minorities significantly. The small firms boosted employment of women by 11.22 per cent and employment of minorities by 16.05 per cent.

tics figures show that in Fiscal 1979 overall employment of women and minorities each went up 4.7 per cent.

"These results," Weaver said, "illustrate again the importance of small business in creating jobs in our

country. The results also show that SBA efforts to help minority-owned small businesses and to open up opportunities for women-owned businesses are paying good dividends."

The SBA survey also showed that minority em-

ployees represent almost 23 per cent of the work force among SBA-assisted small firms. This figure compares to about 15.5 per cent of minorities in the entire work force and 16.75 per cent of minorities in the population.

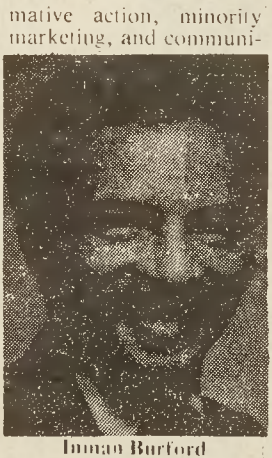
"When our monitoring of SBA recipients started in the mid-1960s," Weaver said, "the percentage of minorities in the small business work force was significantly below that of minorities in the entire work force and in the population. It is now 7.5 per cent higher than minorities in the work force."

Inman Burford Named Marketing Service Mgr. Of B&C Associates

HIGH POINT—Inman Burford, of High Point, has been named marketing services manager of B & C Associates, Inc., according to James E. Mack, president of the twenty-year-old High Point-based management consulting firm.

Burford is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Wharton School, the business school of the University of Pennsylvania.

B & C specializes in the development and execution of corporate affir-



Inman Burford

mative action, minority marketing, and community relations programs. Among its clients are such major corporations as Johnson Wax, Nabisco, Hanes Corporation, F.W. Woolworth Company and Wachovia Corporation.

Burford will manage B & C's community analysis, market research, and other marketing services programs. He has been an assistant store manager for the F.W. Woolworth Company, a marketing representative at IBM corporation, and a stock broker at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

A national study has shown that in one eight-year period, nine million new jobs were added to the overall work force. Of that total, six million were accounted for by small business and about three million by state and local governments. The Nation's 1,000 largest corporations accounted for about 75,000 new jobs.

The 21,481 small firms in the SBA survey employed an average of 797,005 employees in Fiscal 1978 and 875,723 in Fiscal 1979. Their minority employment rose from 173,051 to 200,833 and their female employment rose from 276,542 to 307,582.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN NORTH CAROLINA LOWEST IN NATION

Union membership in North Carolina rose at a slower rate than nonfarm employment during the last two years for which information is available, according to Donald M. Cruse, Regional Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in Atlanta.

From 1976 to 1978, the number of union members increased from 141,000 to 147,000—4.3 per cent, while nonfarm employment grew by 8.5 per cent, averaging 2,264,800 in

1978. During this two-year period, union membership as a per cent of nonfarm employment in North Carolina dropped from 6.8 to 6.5 per cent.

In 1976, North Carolina ranked 28th among the fifty states in terms of membership as a percent of nonfarm employment dropped from 49th to 50th during the period.

In 1978 the proportion of employees in nonfarm establishments organized in Southeastern States ranged from a high of 22.4 per cent in Kentucky (274,000 union members out of 1,223,800 employees) to 6.5 per cent in North Carolina (147,000 union members out of 2,264,800 employees). The North Carolina ratio was the lowest in the Nation, while New York had the highest rate—39.2 per cent.

In the total Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee), union membership increased at a slower rate than nonfarm employment from 1976 to 1978. In 1978 there were 1,798,000 union members in the Southeastern States,

an increase of 84,000 or 4.9 per cent from 1976. During the two-year period, 1,229,500 uniform jobs were added in the Southeast, a rise of 9.9 per cent. Union membership, then, as a percent of nonfarm employment in the Southeast dropped from 13.9 to 13.2 per cent.

For the Nation, union membership growth during the two-year period again did not keep pace with employment growth in nonagricultural establishments slipped from 24.7 to 23.6 per cent over the two-year period.

Nationally, union membership is concentrated in a few states that rank high in employment: New York (2,754,000), California (2,184,000), and Pennsylvania (1,595,000). These three states plus Illinois (1,497,000), Ohio (1,294,000), and Michigan (1,223,000) account for slightly over half of all union members in the United States. The Southeastern States, with 15.9 per cent of total nonagricultural employment accounted for only 8.9 per cent of total union membership.

March of Dimes Reports Largest Ever Contributions

National Foundation-March of Dimes received \$9,900 in campaign contributions in 1979. This is the largest amount ever received by the voluntary organization in a campaign.

The 1979 Annual Report, released recently, concentrates on the American family as the point of child health today. It traces the role in the mis-

sion of the March of Dimes, first in overcoming polio, and today in the prevention of birth defects.

"Radically changed in form, the family unit has demonstrated its own flexibility and resiliency," says board chairman Harry E. Green. "It's continued strength remains central to our mission, the prevention of birth defects."

The report explores the drastic change in the American family structure

citing the only 16 per cent of today's families fit the nuclear concept of mother, father, and two children with the father going to work and the mother staying at home.

It delves into the many faces of today's family—the thirteen-year-old girl determined to keep her unborn child and raise it herself; a man, divorced or widowed, struggling alone with the unaccustomed demands of fatherhood; and the work-

ing mother.

By examining the health care demands of these families, the report reflects the March of Dimes commitment to address those needs through programs of research, medical services and education.

In its support of research in biology, medicine, and in the social and behavioral sciences, the March of Dimes spent \$11,580,240 during fiscal 1979.

March of Dimes support of medical service programs for clinics, emergency transport systems and genetic services totalled \$8,959,853.

Through its 965 chapters and dedicated volunteers, the March of Dimes has placed increased emphasis on community service programs to make maternal and newborn health care more available and accessible. Foundation allocations for community services

amounted to \$11,798,606.

Professional and public health education programs, aimed at providing continuing education for professionals and basic information for consumers, were funded with \$18,416,975.

In July of this year, the organization changed its corporate name to the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation — to better reflect the emphasis on improving the outcome of pregnancy,

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